THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

September 10, 1949

NEW MEDICAL CODE

AN EDITORIAL

Behind The Ivy Curtain

Samuel Sillen

The Bridge: A Film Review

William Berges

American Liberals And China

Mary Barrett

INDEPENDENT TAIWAN?

AN EDITORIAL

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

White Paper

To The Editor:

Recently the White House chose to issue its White Paper which actually lists the illusions which have led Uncle Quixote—this is the real name of Uncle Sam—into endless trouble. This volume of 1,054 pages attempts to whitewash his criminal motivations in fomenting a third world war. While acknowledging that "it (the ominous result) is the product of INTERNAL Chinese forces, which the US has tried but in vain to influence," the White House charges the Kremlin with imperialist domination over China.

According to Uncle Sam's thinking, any peace-loving individual who is anti-fascist, anti-capitalist and anti-imperialist must be a Communist. Since all the Communists on earth are so bad as to have championed world peace and reconstruction instead of safeguarding the interests of the small minority, communism is the very thing Uncle Sam is dead against and must try to crush by force, if necessary, by means of atom bombs.

Although the White Paper has tried to make black white, I am relieved to see its publication. First, it states in plain English the actual military intervention role played by the US. Second, it confesses the intentions and objectives of the double-edged US policy during her mediation in our civil war. With the unmasking of Uncle Sam's claims in favor of world peace and security, the illusions of the "Chinese democratic individualists" should be gone forever. America's White Paper will fail to recruit the Chinese intellectuals unless they are fools or completely insane. Third, even the American war-mongers feared the opposition of their own people if they had resorted to all-out intervention in our domestic affairs. This shows that the Truman administration does not represent the electorate although Truman has come out the winner by deceiving the American people with his sweet but empty promises made during his election campaign.

To Truman, I must say that you don't have to cherish hysterical fear about Russian aggression from abroad because there never has been and never will be such a thing from a socialist or a new democratic state. You need not try to build Japan as your sentinel in the Far East. She is a white elephant and will be no less a burden to you than was Chiang Kai-shek.

Now we come to the Soviet Union. As far as I can see, she is the most shining star that is trying to bring peace, progress and prosperity to the world. Unlike you, who have betrayed what you are by what you have done, the Soviet Union always says what she means and always means what she says, and so she is loved for both what she does and what she is. The reason we stand by her side is quite simple: she loves everlasting peace and genuine democracy. Either you will lead your people into

(Continued on page 28)

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The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 115 Shanghai, Saturday, September 10, 1949 No. 2

Independent Taiwan?

THERE has been considerable comment lately about the future of Taiwan. The question of the legal position of the island has been raised by stories put out recently by American and other foreign news agencies, while the Chinese press has carried several articles and editorials attacking an alleged Washington plan to declare Taiwan an American protectorate.

Since we are all pretty familiar with the history of Taiwan, there is little need to discuss past events. Suffice to say, the island, historically a part of China, became a bone of contention shortly after the arrival of the first European ships in China waters. Some 50 years ago Japan succeeded in taking it away from China and held it until the end of the Pacific War.

During World War II, the Allies agreed that Taiwan should be returned to China. In accordance with this decision, the National Government sent troops to occupy the island shortly after VJ Day. The record of the KMT's administration for the past four years is also so well known as to need little elaboration. Like every place else they went, the minions of Chiang Kai-shek made quite a name for themselves. In fact, by the time of the brutal suppression of the 1947 revolt against Nationalist misrule, the native islanders had already coined a name for their carpet-bagging cousins from the mainland, which was, simply, "pig."

With the Civil War drawing to a close, the question of Taiwan has become of more and more interest to many people. The KMT has spent the last several months shipping troops and supplies to the island, apparently in the hope that it can be converted into a stronghold from which Chiang Kai-shek and his remnant forces can continue the struggle against the People's forces.

Despite the rottenness and inefficiency of Chiang's forces, Taiwan may serve as such a base for a brief time since it is separated from the mainland by a strait which at the narrowest point is nearly 100 miles wide. However, it is obvious to most observers that the Nationalists certainly will not be able to hold out very long. The past few months of fighting on the mainland have proved conclusively that the Kuomintang has neither the will nor the ability to resist, especially when pitted against as efficient a machine as the PLA has become today. Thus, the big question is not whether the KMT can hold Taiwan, but only of how long will it be before the PLA has made ready for what is virtually certain to be a successful and speedy coup de grace to the Civil War.

Viewed in this light, the current press speculation about Taiwan perhaps makes more sense. The gist of the comment from abroad has been that Roosevelt, Churchill, and Chiang merely "agreed" that Taiwan should be returned to China following Japan's defeat, but that such an "agreement" must of necessity be formalized in the peace treaty with Japan, which, in turn, must be ratified by the governments of all the Allied powers which fought Japan. Thus, it is said, China, as the nation "most likely" to be awarded control of Taiwan, merely occupied it after VJ Day on behalf of the Allied Powers.

There are two seemingly different proposals regarding the future status of Taiwan, both of which base their cases upon the foregoing line of reasoning. The first is that of the American Century planners who declare that since Taiwan's future has not been definitely settled and the island therefore does not actually belong to China, America is justified in stepping in and taking over control, because occupation of the island by an unfriendly (Communist) regime would endanger America's other Pacific outposts. Chinese Communist control of Taiwan, it is argued, would put Russia athwart America's and Britain's lines of communication from the Northern Pacific to the South Seas.

The second proposal is rather more subtle, claiming, in effect, that since Taiwan is in the nature of a "mandated" territory, belonging to no one at this particular moment, it is illegal for either the Nationalists or the Communists to involve it in China's civil war. Thus, it is urged, America should tell the Nationalists to go elsewhere to make their last ditch stand and US forces should take over the job of "policing" from the Nationalists.

It is obvious to all but the blind that there is no basic difference between these two schools of thought. Both are attempting to rationalize and justify the stealing of a piece of territory from China.

One may wonder, then, just why certain foreign circles are now raising the question of Taiwan's status. If these people had all along felt that China was not fully entitled to Taiwan, and that the KMT was merely occupying the place on behalf of the Allies, why didn't they raise this question at the time of the riots in February and March of 1947, during the suppression of which Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers killed some 5,000 largely unarmed Taiwanese? Why was the question not raised when, almost immediately after the Nationalist occupation began, KMT bureaucrats began stripping factories, confiscating food, and in myriad other

ways embarking upon a full-scale looting expedition? Just why is it that they wait until this same gang of bandits is on the verge of being driven out before raising the question?

Those who say frankly that America cannot afford to have Taiwan fall into "unfriendly" hands come closest to the truth. So long as a "friendly" and *weak* regime had control of the island, they really didn't care what happened to it or its people. However, once it appears certain that this group is to be replaced by an independent (unfriendly) and *strong* governing force, they become alarmed.

However, the importance of Taiwan as a military base for America or as a base for a potentially hostile power is, we believe, greatly overrated.

It is claimed that if one looks at "the map," it can readily be seen that possession of Taiwan by an unfriendly power puts that power in a position to intersect the line of communications between the Ryukyus and the Philippines. The simplest answer to that, we believe, is to turn "the map" around and look at it from the other side. The holding of the Ryukyus and the Philippines by powers unfriendly to China puts those powers in a position from which they can effectively put the squeeze upon Taiwan. It would seem to be pretty much a case of six of one and a half dozen of the other.

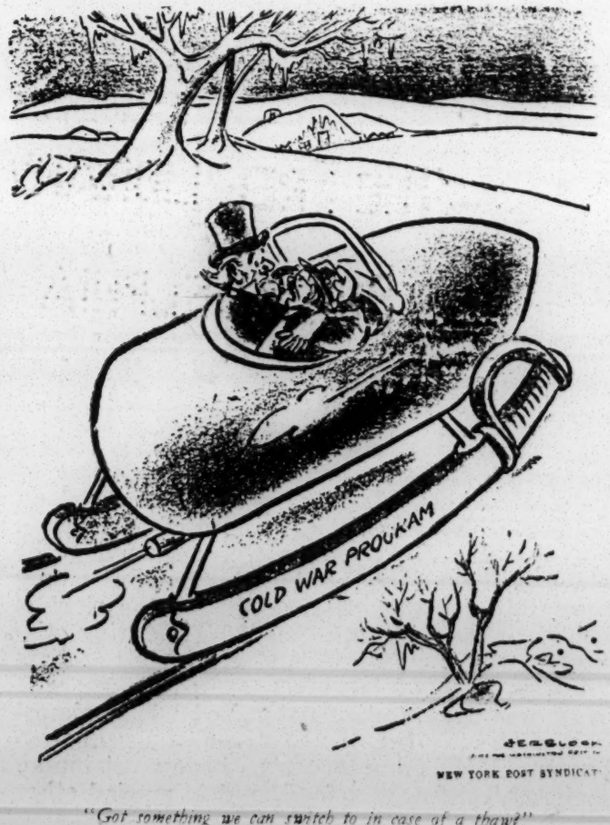
A more likely reason for this current fuss about Taiwan, it seems to us, is that maybe those British, American and other foreign interests which are urging their respective governments to "do something" about this island really are desirous of preserving Taiwan as a handy and nearby place from which some sort of anti-People's China movement can be cultivated. Perhaps not as a haven for the nearly-disintegrated KMT, but possibly as a nurturing ground for some new anti-Communist movement.

Even Acheson has publicly denounced the Nationalists, and only a handful of American running dogs of the KMT's ruling families are actively supporting this lost cause. However, it is clear that some circles in America, both in and out of the government, have not given up hope of finding and supporting some type of internal opposition to the new regime in China.

American or Allied occupation of Taiwan would be a good first step in this direction. Taiwan could then become a hatching ground for all sorts of intrigue against the new regime. It could serve as asylum for war criminals, the political outs, and the disgruntled. The possibilities of using the island as a base for various activities embarrassing to the new government are many fold.

The question might be raised as to how America and/or other interested powers could engineer such a plan. After all, it might be argued, one could hardly hope to occupy Taiwan as a mandate indefinitely. World opinion would become too critical. The answer to this, we believe, lies with the current Taiwan independence movement which has been initiated by a group of wealthy native islanders who, while opposed to the KMT's oppressive rule, view communism as a form of plague which is to be avoided at all costs. What would be simpler than to take over the "mandate" from the nearly-defunct KMT and then, after a suitable period, announce that local sentiment for autonomy was so strong that it could not be ignored. An independent Taiwan could be recognized and, if treaty relations were entered into with such a new state, it might even qualify for membership in the proposed Pacific Alliance against communism.

We certainly do not claim that this is the plan, or even will be the plan, of the American or Allied governments. However, as any reader of the daily papers knows full well, various Pacific powers unofficially have evidenced some concern over the imminent prospect of an invasion of the island from the mainland. Meanwhile, private groups and individuals in several countries have not been slow publicly to urge their respective governments to step in and prevent this next logical step in China's civil war.



"Got something we can switch to in case of a thaw?"

News From The Western Front

(Back To Normalcy Dept.)

"Nazi Newsmen May Reappear In Bavaria"—Headline on *Reuter* story from Munich on August 25.

"Find Nazis In German Police Bodies"—Headline on AP story from Frankfurt on August 28.

"Strong Anti-Semitism In Germany"—Headline on *Reuter* story from Paris on August 28.

Medical Code Needed

THE court decision ordering the Ste. Marie Hospital to pay compensation to the family of a patient who died after waiting for several hours at the hospital before receiving treatment serves to highlight the need for some official code of procedure governing hospital-patient relations.

The obvious solution is more hospital facilities—preferably maintained by the state—where all the sick and injured may be cared for without cost, or, perhaps, at a cost commensurate with the individual's ability to pay. However, it is likely that such a system will not be possible for quite a while.

Meanwhile, some method is needed to prevent cases of negligence, such as the aforementioned Ste. Marie Hospital incident, but which at the same time will not expose hospitals to crippling financial losses or to unreasonable claims from the relatives of every patient who dies. Presumably the old, existent code for hospitals still remains in force, but the number of disputes between hospitals and patients would seem to indicate that the old system needs revision.

Since the problem is largely one of economics, perhaps temporary improvement could be found through government financial aid to those private hospitals which increase their service to the point where their normal sources of earned income and revenue from donations are insufficient to meet regular operating expenses. If the financial problem of the hospitals was thus solved or made less critical, it might be possible to enforce the old ruling that hospitals must accept and tend to all patients so long as their facilities hold out. The occasional spectacle of a person dying on the doorstep of a hospital while his friends and relatives scurry about to buy medicine from outside shops or try to raise money to pay entry fees is inexcusable.

While the government might be called upon to aid hospitals able conclusively to prove their need, private hospitals, especially those which in the past have devoted their services almost exclusively to wealthy or upper class patients able to pay high fees, might do well to examine their methods of operation and determine just how much real service they can begin giving to the public during the present transition period.

This, of course, is only one aspect of the overall situation. Problems such as securing adequate local production of ordinary medicines and the preventing of new foreign medicines from becoming objects of speculation, must also be dealt with. The hospital question, however, is of immediate importance.

Most Intriguing Quote Of The Week

"In the next stage of history, Nehru may become the Chiang Kai-shek of India."—*New China News Agency*, quoting *Life* Magazine.

25 Years Ago In *The China Weekly Review*

North China Developments

September 6, 1924.

Talk of war between Chekiang and Kiangsu overshadows every other news in Peking and Tientsin during this week. Conflicting reports or rumors have been received and denied every day. It was once reported that both the Peking and the Tientsin-Pukow Railways had suspended traffic while the fact is that the trains were running as usual. Although Peking and Tientsin are so far from the lower Yangtze province its effect upon the daily life in the northern provinces has already been felt, such as the soaring of the prices of foodstuffs and the disorder in the money market etc.

Much disaster has been caused in Peking during the last week by the sudden drop of the value of government bonds. The Peking Stock Exchange suspended transactions for one day. Business was soon resumed through the arrangements of the Cabinet. Manipulation of the money sharks is generally believed to be the cause and the government has already ordered an investigation and possible arrests of manipulators and rumor mongers, though nothing has been done so far.

* * *

Anti-Imperialism Movement

The Anti-Imperialism movement which was started in Peking is reported to have won considerable sympathy from the educationalists in this center. Mei Chen Shih, president of the Wuchang Chunghwa College, is most active in this direction. A meeting will be held in the premises of his school today to discuss the organization of a branch league in Wu Han.

10 Years Ago In *The China Weekly Review*

Wartime Refugees

September 9, 1939.

The refugees, particularly the women, try to keep their clothing clean—and succeed where the conditions are not too impossible. The refugees are patient and have kept their humanity towards others in most cases. I have found few or no records of criminality. While many refugees have sold their children that they might get food for themselves and something for those unsold, still I found that they keep their children with them wherever possible. I have found no criminal children of the type who became a problem following unheavals in western countries or in countries of widespread unemployment. On the whole, I must pay high tribute to the character of the common people of China, who ask only for the means of making a living. In every region we visited I heard of refugees who would not register with the Refugee Relief Committee because they were ashamed. In only a few places did any refugees approach me as beggars. Above all, I was impressed by the helpless refugee children.

From "Sad Plight of China's War Refugees" by Agnes Smedley.

* * *

European War Affects Shanghai

Shanghai, despite its geographical remoteness from the European war scene, is already affected in innumerable ways by the conflict which got under way on September 3 when Great Britain declared herself in a state of war with Germany. This city has not yet attuned itself to the new situation and life has not yet fitted itself in the grooves of wartime "normalcy."

As soon as the fateful decision to make war on Germany was arrived at by the British and French governments last Sunday, there were immediately local reactions, although outwardly the tenor of Shanghai life appears scarcely to have been disturbed. Two local foreign newspapers, the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury and China Press, have been publishing several editions daily during the past week, while some Chinese newspapers have followed suit. Residents have thus been kept posted with up-to-the-minute news of happenings in Europe.

Behind the Ivy Curtain

Samuel Sillen

(Reprinted from Masses and Mainstream)

ENOUGH professors were driven off the American campus last year to form a new University-in-Exile. The faculty of scholars purged on political grounds would come from every part of the country and would include authorities in a variety of subjects ranging from archaeology to civics. Among others the catalogue might list:

Dr. George Parker, professor of Bible and philosophy, fired "for political activities" from Methodist Evansville College in Indiana two days after he presided at a rally addressed by Henry Wallace.

Dr. Clarence R. Athearn, professor of philosophy and social ethics at Lycoming College, removed because of his association with the Progressive Party of Pennsylvania.

Professor James Barfoot, dismissed from the University of Georgia when he accepted the Progressive Party nomination for Governor of Georgia.

Dr. Richard G. Morgan, Curator of the Ohio State Museum, long a leader of the fight in his community for decent race relations, fired after twelve years of service because of anti-fascist activity.

Professor Lyman R. Bradley, head of the German Department at N.Y.U's Washington Square College, ousted because of his work in behalf of Franco's victims and because the university chose to become an arm of the Un-American Committee, which cited Bradley for contempt.

Professors Leonard Cohen, Jr., Charles G. Davis and Daniel D. Ashkenas of the University of Miami; Don West of Oglethorpe in Georgia; Luther K. McNair, Dean of Lyndon State Teachers College in Vermont; Clyde Miller of Teachers' College, Columbia University—all dismissed for Wallace activity.

Educational Witch-hunts

And this is only part of the story of academic freedom in the cold war. A search for dangerous thoughts in textbooks has been ordered by college trustees, notably at Wyoming University. Branch offices of the Un-American Committee, such as the Tenney Committee in California and the Canwell Committee in the State of Washington, have led educational witch-hunts in the various states. Nor has the inquisition been limited to the colleges. On the grade and secondary school level the attack on the New York Teachers Union by the Hartley Committee on Labor and Education was only one episode in the serial of repression.

With every demagogue and bigot moving in for the kill, the disasters of education in World War I days as recorded by Upton Sinclair in "The Goose-Step" begin to seem like a trifling prelude. The peril is scarcely overstated by Dr. Kirtley Mather of Harvard when he warns that "The pattern of attack is ominously reminiscent of the techniques used by Hitler in the first years of his Nazi regime in ill-fated Germany. Even though the onslaught against academic freedom is made in the name of Americanism and beneath the banner of democracy, the consequences are utterly antagonistic to the basic principles of our national life."

This long-festering issue has been brought to a head by an action which John Rankin hailed in Congress as at last making "America safe for Americans." What delighted Rankin was the recent dismissal of three professors from the University of Washington on the ground that, in the words of the university's president Raymond B. Allen, "a communist is incompetent to teach." In the specific sphere of academic freedom, this widely-discussed case has an importance comparable to the trial of the Communist leaders in the broader battle against reaction and fascism. There is a close link between the campus in Seattle and the courthouse on Foley Square. To examine one outrage is to throw light on the other.

Washington Case

Just as no overt illegal act is charged in the indictment of the Twelve, so there is no grievance registered against the teaching record of the dismissed professors. The Washington case did not originate on the campus. It represents an invasion of the campus following a typical anti-Red jamboree by the Canwell Committee. Professors Herbert J. Phillips, Joseph Butterworth and Ralph H. Gundlach were no mysterious strangers at the University of Washington, suddenly to be smoked out by the police. Phillips had taught at the university since 1920 and had held the rank of Assistant Professor of Philosophy since 1934. Butterworth had been an Associate in English ever since joining the faculty in 1929. Gundlach, an Associate Professor in the Psychology Department, was graduated from the University of Washington in 1924 and has at all times since, with the exception of a leave of absence during World War II, been a graduate student or a member of the faculty. These men, with periods of service ranging from twenty to twenty-nine years, were obviously well known to thousands of students and scores of colleagues. No complaint had ever been registered against them as teachers or scholars. In fact, as the majority report of the official faculty committee designated to investigate charges points out: "The complainant conceded during the hearing that the general scholarship and teaching ability of respondents Phillips and Butterworth, in their respective fields, were not challenged."

The sole "charge," then, against Phillips and Butterworth was that they are members of the Communist Party. But here there was no issue of fact, since both Phillips and Butterworth declared (not "admitted") that they are presently members of the Communist Party; moreover, they made this declaration at the very outset of the hearing. Gundlach was held to be "unresponsive and evasive" when he denied membership in the Communist Party, "neglectful of duty" when he did not deny association with groups listed as "Communist fronts" by the Attorney General. Three other professors—Edwin H. Eby, Garland O. Ethel and Melville Jacobs—were granted the dubious blessing of two years' probation when they agreed to sign statements that they are no longer members of the Communist Party.

The faculty committee's report to President Allen showed an eight to three vote in favor of retaining Phillips and Butterworth. The majority held that there was no cause for dismissal under the university's tenure code. Dr. Allen, overriding this recommendation, held that teachers should be concerned with "the pursuit of truth wherever it may lead" and that, being Communists, Phillips and Butterworth are necessarily "incompetent, intellectually dishonest and derelict in their duty to find and teach the truth."

Faculty Report

For a touchstone of intellectual honesty we need go no further than Dr. Allen himself. He is a shining model. He wants the pursuit of truth "wherever it may lead"—provided it does not lead to communism. He will defend to the death your right to believe—if you believe in capitalism. He pronounces the professors "incompetent"—having dutifully read the report of his own faculty committee that they are highly competent. He accuses Communist teachers of "smuggling" ideas into the classroom—when the faculty report states:

"It is impossible to conceive how the mere fact of membership in the Communist Party could, in any way, affect the competency of respondent Butterworth as a teacher of Old English literature. As to respondent Phillips, there is potentially a closer question. As a teacher of philosophy, it might be suggested that, without specific proof, his objectivity as a teacher would necessarily be impaired by his strong bias in favor of a doctrinaire political philosophy. However, the testimony of his colleagues and students is directly to the contrary. Although he does have occasion to discuss Marxian philosophy in his teachings, it appears that his practice is to warn his students of his bias and to request that they evaluate his lectures in light of that fact."

Where is the reactionary, including Dr. Allen, who will similarly make clear his own point of view so that the student may judge for himself?

Ironically, then, the University of Washington case which is supposed to raise the so-called "thorny question" of whether a Communist is fit to teach, itself answers the question in terms of the concrete teaching records of men like Phillips and Butterworth. Instead of puzzling over how it comes about that these admittedly excellent teachers and scholars can

also be good Communists, educators would do well to study the relation between these two facts. They might then see that the Communist discipline which they fear as crushing independence, is in fact a democratic discipline which trains the teacher to look on his students not as empty jugs, in the manner of the conventional academic snob, but as partners in intellectual inquiry. Or they might see that the scientific spirit of Marxism cuts through the superstitions and prejudices that bottle up effective research. Or they might come to see that the putting of one's beliefs into practice, which Marxism calls for, scours away the hypocrisy of so much purposeless academic jargon. Or that the courage to oppose the police mentality of a Dr. Allen is just what our colleges need if they are not to become armed camps with daily sergeant inspection.

For all this chatter about Communists being threats to academic freedom—recently parrotted by President Moore of Skidmore College, Gideonse of Brooklyn, Father Gannon of Fordham, Decker of the University of Kansas City and other pundits—is of course so much dust in the eyes to blind the people to what is really going on in the universities. The truth is that the college administrations are not, as they like to pretend in commencement speeches, the vestal virgins of spiritual advance. Increasingly they have become instruments of Big Business, and in fact big businesses themselves in many instances. By 1900, as the Beards noted in "The Rise of American Civilization," "the roster of American trustees of higher learning read like a corporation directory." It is these men who run the universities, not the Communists or the non-Communist progressives on the campus, who need justification; just as it is not the Communist leaders who are on trial, but the whole system of rigged juries, trumped-up indictments, and the general subservience of justice to Jim Crow and privileged wealth and war.

Power Subsidy

Let us turn then to cold cash. We may begin by recalling an investigation of the Federal Trade Commission in 1928. This revealed that the power trust was subsidizing propaganda for private ownership in the schools; and the "close connection between public utilities and the academic profession" was confirmed by the American Association of University Professors following an investigation in 1930. Thousands of dollars, it was found, were spent by the utilities in fees to professors and promotion of textbooks favorable to the power trust. What happened then? Were these professors fired? "It is significant," says an American Civil Liberties Union report in 1940, "that after this exposure of the prostitution of the schools and colleges to the Power Trust no teacher was dismissed or disciplined. Some of them may have severed their connection by reason of policy or because of pressure by the authorities of the institution under criticism, but nothing happened remotely akin to the prompt dismissal of teachers or professors guilty of 'radical' utterances."

Is this an old story? Have we changed all that? Consider the record of Bloomfield College in New Jersey, an institution that bars "Reds, pinks and near-pinks" from its teaching staff. Why? Because of academic freedom. "They don't have to come here if they don't want to," President Frederick Schweitzer told a New York *Star* reporter last November. "That's my definition of academic freedom. They're free not to come here." Five years ago Bloomfield was on the rocks financially. But "our new policies have attracted the interest of rich, conservative Americans, and so we're doing all right now," says Dr. Schweitzer.

And how have the rich been attracted to the higher learning? Bloomfield trains "responsible" labor leaders to drive out "the irresponsible pink ones." As an example, Bloomfield's president boasts of how his graduates rooted out "subversive" elements from the CIO United Electrical Workers in Newark with the aid of a group called Counterattack. And Counterattack, the educator explains, "is composed of ex-FBI men who are rooting out subversive elements in labor unions and we get them in contact with the good, Christian people in the union." To complete this picture of academic virtue, the creed of Bloomfield College should be quoted: "We want to develop a new kind of political leader here and left-wingers always want to be objective. We want Americanism taught here, not objectivity."

Counting House Ethics

Is this a "crank" example, a sort of lunatic fringe of the American academy? In January the Association of American Colleges, the most influential body in this field, held its annual convention, with some 400 college presidents on hand. A few final words were spoken by the association's retiring president, Kenneth I. Brown, head of Denison University in Ohio. Brown, as reported by *Time* magazine, said that the college president of today is little more than a salesman who "scurries around the country seeking the company of rich widows. . . . One gathers the irrefutable impression that the item of major concern is not the maturing

"HOT POTATO"

Messner in The Rochester Times-Union

of the individual but buildings, large, spacious, attractive buildings. . . . The ethics of the counting house too often replace the higher standards common once in education."

That the college president divides his time between hunting after rich widows and hunting down radical professors will surprise nobody who has studied such works as Thorstein Veblen's "The Higher Learning in America," "A Memorandum on the Conduct of Universities by Business Men" or John E. Kirkpatrick's "The American College and Its Rulers." As Veblen noted, the men of "pecuniary substance" have taken over the direction of academic affairs. With their concern for tangible properties there goes:

"A visible reluctance on the part of these businesslike boards to expend the corporation's income for those intangible, immaterial uses for which the university is established. These leave no physical, tangible residue, in the way of durable goods, such as will justify the expenditure in terms of vendible property acquired; therefore they are *prima facie* imbecile, and correspondingly distasteful, to men whose habitual occupation is with the acquisition of property. . . ."

College Enterprises

Veblen wrote this thirty years ago when university dollars were still mainly in the small business stage. Today New York University owns the C. F. Mueller Company, spaghetti manufacturer; the Ramsey Corporation, which makes and sells piston rings; American Limoges China, Inc; the Howes Leather Company valued at $35,000,000; and other holdings. Columbia University, in its current report, lists its investment in Rockefeller Center at $28,230,311 (with rent receipts of nearly four million dollars last year), and other property at $16,371,685. Union College of Schenectady, New York, has bought (for $16,250,000) the real estate of Allied Stores Corporation, which operates the country's largest department store chain, and (for $9,000,000) the real estate, store buildings and warehouse of Abraham & Straus in Brooklyn. Oberlin College, Ohio, has bought such properties as the Montgomery Ward stores, a number of Woolworth buildings and Sears Roebuck locations. Morningside College of Sioux City, Iowa, owns the street car company of that city. Other colleges own cattle ranches, walnut groves and filling stations.

These enterprises are exempt from taxation since their profits presumably are turned to "educational purposes." As a recent New York *Times* survey reported, the tax savings to one university last year amounted to $3,000,000. Increasingly colleges are resorting to the practice of buying properties and then "leasing" them back to the original owner, with no tax paid by either. Thus, NYU's spaghetti factory alone saved over $300,000 in taxes last year. Behind the ivied walls university administrators appear to be conducting some of the shrewdest operations in Big Business history.

Who are these academic rulers that install Eisenhower at Columbia, Stassen at Pennsylvania, Allen at the University of Washington? The answer is given in a doctoral disser-

tation at Columbia University by Hubert Park Beck, "Men Who Control Our Universities" (King's Crown Press, 1947). This book is an eye-opener. It is a statistical analysis of the economic and social composition of the governing boards or trustees of the thirty leading American universities, private and state. It deals with 734 trustees.

Of the 734 there is not a single worker, not a single Negro, while only 1% are farmers and 3.4% are women. Nor do educators fare very much better. The total number of educators of any type was 36 (and this included 12 university presidents who were members ex-officio). By far the largest number of trustees are men who hold directorships and executive offices in large-scale industry and finance. Of the 734, 41% appear in some social register. The average income of those with known taxable income as of 1924 was $102,000, with the median income well over $50,000.

Not Nominal Post

Membership on the university governing board is not an "honorary" post, nominal in function. The trustees appoint the president, hire and fire, buy and sell. And they represent not merely business in general but Big Business, with names like Sewell L. Avery, Lammot du Pont, Charles M. Schwab, Alfred P. Sloan, Thomas J. Watson, George Whitney, *et al.* The author of this study points out:

> "Almost half (194) of the 400 largest business organizations of the country had among their officers or directors persons who were at the time of the study also members of the governing boards of these 30 leading universities. Even among these 400, those corporations having the largest assets provided the larger proportion of trustees holding such position. . . . Not only did these 175 trustees hold 386 offices or directorships in enterprises numbered among the 400 largest business organizations in the country, but they held in addition 935 similar positions in enterprises not among the 400 largest, making a total of 1,321 positions, or an average of 7.5 per trustee for this key group of 175."

Directorships in public utilities were held by 50% of the California Institute of Technology board, by 47% of the Johns Hopkins board. Six trustees at Princeton and seven at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had direct connections with a Morgan partner. The insurance companies and railroads account for a heavy proportion of college governors.

Are these rulers of the universities passionately devoted to the pursuit of truth "wherever it may lead"? Do they have "independent" opinions? The trustees in answer to a poll in 1936 as to the candidate they would vote for gave 26% for Roosevelt, 63% for Landon. The American people gave Roosevelt 523 electoral votes to Landon's eight. In answer to another question—Should unemployed persons who are willing to work be given jobs at prevailing wages by the government?—33% answered yes, 59% answered no. As far back as fifteen years ago a majority were in favor of compulsory military training for students.

Men like these are presuming to defend "free inquiry" by firing progressives. Men like these are declaring that Communists are not "competent" to teach because they are subject to "outside coercion." Surely the smell of this hypocrisy reaches unto heaven. Will any but academic sheep be deluded by this pious cant?

The facts of class control are totally ignored in the most recent theoretical contribution to education for cold war, James Bryant Conant's "Education in a Divided World." The Harvard President, like Judge Medina, regards class concepts as un-American despite the obvious fact that class realities are American realities. "As we are all (all?) coming to realize, in reviewing the past forty years, the impact of the European radical doctrines of the nineteenth century based on the notion of the class struggle confused the thinking of some of our reformers of the early days of this century," Conant writes. "These foreign doctrines have to a considerable degree diverted the attention of forward-looking men and women from the social goals implicit in our native American tradition." Note that President Conant speaks of "foreign doctrines" as if ideas can be tested by their point of origin and as if the American tradition of Jefferson sprang immaculate from our soil without benefit of "foreign doctrines." Observe too that radical ideas have turned us from our tradition, not the giant monopolies that are trying to stamp out that tradition. But I am more concerned here with Conant's thesis dealing with education "as an instrument of national policy."

Conant's Theory

For in developing this thesis Conant prepares a theory that perhaps more effectively than any other will justify the academic repressions which he claims to fear. We must prepare, says Conant, for an indefinitely prolonged "armed truce" between the USA and the USSR. For "some years to come," American policy will be based on this armed truce. The job of education as an instrument of national policy is to help wage this cold war. The colleges must therefore support the military draft of students, even though this is admittedly not desirable from an educational point of view. Equally important, the colleges must help wage the battle of ideas, such as the concept of equality of opportunity as "an exportable commodity." And this in turn means that the colleges must help root out the alien class concepts of the "quick-witted fanatics" who "take their orders from Moscow."

Curiously enough, Conant supplies evidence which blasts sky high, in terms of the specific field of education, his bland assurance that we have such an abundance of equal opportunity that it has become "an exportable commodity." He cites the scientific study by Lloyd W. Warner and Robert J. Havighurst entitled "Who Shall Be Educated?" This gives a picture of social stratification in a midwestern city before the war. Conant summarizes:

> "The percentage of superior high school graduates who attended college followed the parental income scale in a startling manner, starting with 100 percent college attendance for those whose family income was over $8,000 a year, dropping to 44 percent for the range from $3,000 to $2,000, and falling to 20 percent for those with incomes under $500. These were all superior students, let us bear in mind; all, therefore, good college material."

Thus, not only the rulers of universities but the students reflect the class exclusion of American capitalism. But, answers Conant, we at least cherish the *concept* of equal opportunity. And indeed this concept, like that of academic freedom, is to be cherished. But do the Communists demand *less* equal opportunity? Are Wall Street and Washington trying to outlaw the Communist Party because it opposes their efforts to elevate living standards, to overthrow class barriers to education, to abolish Jim Crow? The world, as Alice found, grows curiouser and curiouser.

As an example of how American imperialism is exporting spiritual commodities, Conant might refer in his next book to the New York *Times* of February 5. A dispatch from Tokyo informs us that Japanese thought-control is being restored by General MacArthur's officers against the will of the Japanese. Communist professors are being fired from the universities under a decree by Captain Paul T. Dupell, civil education officer for the Tokyo Military Government team. It appears, says the dispatch, that "the Occupation's thinking on Communists has veered around to the view the Japanese held twenty-two years earlier." And how do MacArthur's men justify the adoption of the original Japanese thought control code? Why very simply and obviously they point out that the same thing is being done back home! The export trade in academic freedom flourishes indeed.

Teachers Fight Back

The attempted blackout of the American campus is by no means unopposed on the campus itself. The firings at the University of Washington, for example, have aroused educators. Professor Thomas I. Cook resigned from the faculty in protest; Professor Joseph B. Harrison, in a letter to the student newspaper, described the action of the board of regents as a "tragic error"; the Seattle students have organized a large protest movement. Some college presidents, like Dr. Harold Taylor of Sarah Lawrence and Dr. Herbert Davis of Smith College, have expressed deep concern about the action. Investigations by the American Association of University Professors and the American Civil Liberties Union are under way—both organizations have in the past affirmed the "right of Communists to teach." The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, which has taken a leading position in the fight for academic freedom, is rallying educators around the Washington case.

Resistance is being crystallized and the issues are becoming plainer as the pattern of repression unfolds. Only by bringing their case to the people can the teachers effectively defend their right to teach.

THE BRIDGE: A Film Showing The Virtues Of Collective Action

William Berges

THE Chinese cinema having a natural similarity in content and treatment with the Western form of the art, is perhaps the easiest type of Chinese dramatic expression for the Westerner to understand and appreciate. It usually deals with the contemporary scene, and presents believable characters in stories of everyday life.

The notorious "Barber" film was a fairly successful example of the humorous story. "Family Reunion" dealt rather gingerly with the difficulties of life in pre-liberation Peiping—finally, in desperation, two members of the family revolted and "went over the hill," which everyone understood to be the then Liberated Areas. "Home Lights" also dealt with social injustice, but in an almost completely negative way; the leading character, to whom everything happens for ill, by the end has learned nothing save that the times are out of joint. Nevertheless, considering the oppressive conditions prevailing when these films were made, they did show a courageous attempt to face the dangerous subject of social injustice.

First New Film

"The Bridge," recently produced by the North East Studio (Manchuria), is the first feature film made by this studio to be shown in Shanghai. Compared with the average pre-liberation Chinese film we have seen, it marks a considerable advance.

The scene is laid in Manchuria early in 1947, when, the last KMT advance having been turned back, the PLA is pursuing the Nationalist army southward. But the main railway bridge over the Sungari River has been destroyed, and its quick repair is vital for the transportation of men and supplies to the front. In fact, it has to be done within a month, for once the spring thaw begins, work will be impossible.

The Head of the Railway Administration discusses the problem with the Chief Engineer of the Railway Shop. The Chief Engineer, being of the old school, cites insuperable difficulties and says the job can't be done in anything under four months. There isn't any scrap steel and the steel furnace is out of repair.

The Head, nothing daunted, calls a meeting of a group of the workers to see if they can think of some way to produce the steel. Under the leadership of Old Liang, who is a party member, and other of the more progressive ones, they tackle the first part of the job with enthusiasm, and set about collecting scrap, even digging pieces out of the frozen ground. Soon more than enough scrap is collected.

But the furnace problem remains. Old Liang, head of the section, although ill, works tirelessly to get the furnace going. Hitting on a way to repair it, Old Liang is rebuffed by the Chief Engineer, because the method he proposes isn't in the books. But the Head tells him to try it anyway. Unfortunately, in relining the furnace, one of the backward, lazy workmen on the gang substitutes an inferior brick because it's too much trouble to go back and get another one. But Old Liang doesn't know of this, and the job is completed.

A tense scene shows the trial. Old Liang, who has worked through three days without rest or sleep, watches anxiously. Suddenly the furnace wall fails, molten steel pours out, and he courageously rushes through the flames to shut off the electric current. His profound disappointment and discouragement are shown in an effective and moving close-up.

However, one of the men on the repair gang, who allowed the lazy one to persuade him to put in the bad brick, comes to Old Liang and remorsefully confesses. They set to work again, the job is successful, and the necessary steel for the bridge is produced.

But the ice is about to break up, and a hurry call comes from the bridge site to the Railway Shop for men to help in rushing the repair. A trainload of workmen, including Old Liang's crew, is made up. As he is pretty well done in, the Head tells him to stay behind and take care of himself; but he gets aboard anyway. Arriving at the site, they help with the riveting.

Nearing completion, the job is halted: the riveting hammers fail. The air compressor has broken down. The Chief Engineer, who has had his eyes opened, forgets his theories and "insuperable" obstacles, rolls up his sleeves, and repairs the engine himself. Just in time, the job is finished; the ice breaks up, but the span holds and the railway line is open.

Some Criticisms

Although we found the picture extremely interesting in itself, and would rank it quite high among Chinese productions, it is true that criticisms may be made. Some we have heard, from both Chinese and foreigners, are that there is no love story, the subject is intrinsically not interesting enough, it is handled too statically and the acting is not too good. Certainly, the quality of sound and lighting is not all it should be, and the image often vibrates unpleasantly. But better equipment will end such shortcomings.

Objection to the lack of a love story comes from Chinese who have possibly been over-exposed to Hollywood's preoccupation with romantic love. It is only necessary to point out the number of films not based upon the "boy meets girl" theme which have been popular as well as critical successes to dispose of this as a valid criticism.

Those who object to the subject do not see anything interesting in bridge-building (although we happen to); but the theme of the film, and its importance, lie in the achievement of a seemingly impossible task by a group of men working cooperatively and wholeheartedly, under the kind of leadership that encourages them to express and develop their own ideas.

The film, then, following the principles laid down concerning the role of art in the New Democracy, is didactic. It urges a point of view, teaches how to achieve a constructive task, and shows what attitudes interfere with its success. It may be argued that all works of art are vehicles of propaganda, whether concerned with art for art's sake, a retreat into fantasy; or nationalism, communism, democracy; or, more recently, Hollywood's slick presentation of psychiatry. "The Bridge," or any other film, must be accepted and judged on its own terms. Granted that it puts forth the virtues of collective action, is it a good film in respect of direction, camera handling, acting—all of which go to make or mar the dramatic effect?

Owing in part to the accepted conventions of cinema length, the movie director must tell his story more quickly than is necessary on the stage, where "Pai Mao Nü" can leisurely spin out its four-hour length. Compared with the stage, "The Bridge" moves at a breath-taking speed; yet, rather curiously, it too seems to move very slowly at times. For one thing, there is too much talking and not enough representation by movement and expression. The cinema might profit here by paying more attention to the marvelously expressive stage gestures. One of the most effective shots in the picture was wordless: Old Liang's expression after the failure of the furnace.

Actors Convincing

The actors playing the workers, who, it is said, actually lived in the railway shop with the workers for three months, were convincing. The Old Worker's Shantung dialect was learned especially for the part. Old Liang, however, is made to seem too pathetic (by stressing his illness) in his struggle. The Old Worker, with his energy and drive, is a much more positive figure.

The PLA is never humanized, individualized, nor is its relation with the workers shown directly. The military authorities, through the Head of the Railway Administration, issue the orders, and the workers carry out the task. The Head himself seems too remote from the actual struggle; he encourages Old Liang and his men, but he is always on the sidelines, watching, with a benevolent smile.

All in all, the picture is an important mark of progress in the Chinese cinema. Three other pictures, also produced in Manchuria, are promised for early release in Shanghai. Meanwhile, if it is still playing, "The Bridge" is well worth seeing.

(This is the third of three articles on the liberation drama.)

American Liberals And China

Mary Barrett

THE latest mail from abroad brought some copies of American magazines. Although they were not new—April and May issues, they were the first to arrive since the blockade, and gave an indication of what is being published in America about developments in China.

The first thing to meet the eye was the cover of the April 30th issue of *The Nation*, which features the following: "From Communist China: The Real Nature of the Revolution, An Uncensored Dispatch by Andrew Roth." *The Nation* calls itself "America's leading liberal weekly." But it apparently assumes that China has descended behind an iron curtain. (Note to *The Nation:* Every dispatch in the *China Weekly Review* has been uncensored since the liberation of Shanghai, although during the weeks immediately preceding this event they all had to be passed by a KMT censor.)

The article itself isn't the exposé that the cover implies, although it is debatable whether it lives up to such an ambitious title. The author discusses the three "issues" which he feels characterize the Chinese revolution—Marxism, agrarian revolt and nationalism. While he feels "the main motive power" is agrarian revolt, he does acknowledge the new emphasis on industrial production and predicts that industrialization may eventually surpass in importance the agrarian revolution. He describes the new democracy, trade prospects and the problems involved in China's reconstruction. He feels it is too early to predict the results, but observes that the Communist "theoretical approach seems sound."

America and Russia

The article also touches on the respective roles of America and the Soviet Union in China. "The United States," it says, "has made itself very vulnerable to criticism by Chinese nationalists," and it refers to the prolonged stay of the American marines in North China, the aid given the Kuomintang, the feeling among many Chinese that "the United States has...used its aid program to pry economic concessions out of the Kuomintang" and the resentment over US policy in Japan.

On the other hand, the author can find no evidence of Russian intervention in China other than their action in "permitting Chinese Communist troops in Manchuria to 'find' large stores of Japanese arms." The Russians, he says, "have played a very careful game in China" and they "apparently believe that the Chinese Communists would be hurt rather than helped by any intervention."

However, the article cannot refrain from speculating on future Sino-Soviet relations, and it declares that "it is possible that the Soviets have antagonized Chinese nationalists by intervening in Chinese affairs in Manchuria." What this intervention consists of is not stated unless it refers to the treaty rights gained by Russia in Manchuria, nor does the author give any evidence of such antagonism except the absence of criticism. "If there have been objections to Russian influence in Manchuria," he says, "they have been prevented from affecting other areas by the 'silence' policy of Chinese Communist publications."

The article also raises the Tito question, only to drop it unanswered. "Edgar Snow," it observes, "has suggested that since only the Chinese and Yugoslav Communists have carved out their own armies and administrations virtually without Moscow's help, Mao Tze-tung may follow in Tito's footsteps. At present no one can say whether Communist China's course will diverge from that of the USSR."

Outwardly Objective

Although the author presents a first-hand account of some of the things he observed during his stay in China and appears, on many points, outwardly objective and even friendly to the new regime, his speculations on China's relations with Russia are not far different from the line taken by those who have all along opposed the people's revolution and advocated continued support for the Kuomintang. Thus, the article should serve further to confuse uninitiated readers in America, who will assume that even those who have been most critical of the KMT in the past are now worried about Russian influence in China.

This trend is even more evident in the *New Republic*, leading competitor of *The Nation* in the liberal magazine field, which leads off its May 2nd issue with an editorial entitled "Next Steps in China."

The *New Republic* flatly claims Chinese Communist "subordination to Moscow." The Communist "have fought in obedience to Soviet orders," according to the editorial; they pressed forward from Nanking to Shanghai "at Russian insistence"; the new government "will not be a true coalition government"; the Chinese Communists "have chosen sides (with Russia) in the world war they foresee"; the battle of the democratic forces in China "is lost."

But perhaps it is advisable to quote the editorial at more length, for interspersed with these remarkable observations are well-aimed shafts at the Kuomintang, an assumption that the United States will recognize the new government in China when it is established, and the recommendation that America learn the lesson of its policy failure in China. It is indeed a pot-pourri of ideas and perhaps illustrative of the state of confusion existing in American liberal circles today.

"The fighting drags on in China," the editorial begins, "but the 20-year war is over. The Communists have taken power in Nanking, where Sun Yat-sen once raised the banner of democracy. They have fought in obedience to Soviet orders; but they have won because they came closer to realization of Sun's principles than did the regime identified with the democratic world...

"Before the Communists now lie open and undefended the rich rice fields of Hunan, the industry of the lower Yangtze Valley, the great coastal cities of Hangchow and Shanghai. For the Communists these areas present great problems as well as great rewards...In Shanghai, six million Chinese are kept alive by a rationing system based on American supplies of rice, flour and petroleum. These supplies will be cut off, by act of Congress, if Shanghai falls. And normally the Communists would first consolidate their new conquests in rural areas. But if, as A. T. Steele (New York Herald Tribune Correspondent—Editor) cables from Shanghai, the Communists are pressing forward at Russian insistence, then Shanghai will fall; a constitutional convention of the Communist Party and its front organizations will be called; a new national government of China will come into being.

"It will not be a true coalition government. In local administration it may make use of non-Communist technicians. In policy determination its hard core will be Communist, and linked closely to Russia. All talk of an imminent break between Mao Tze-tung and Stalin seems to us to be coffee-house chatter.

"There are conflicts between Chinese nationalism and Soviet imperialism. The Soviet government alone maintains foreign concessions in Manchuria. It has won control of Outer Mongolia. It is pressing into Inner Mongolia. It has been wringing concessions in Sinkiang from a nationalist delegation in order to make the most of the present situation and to spare the Chinese Communists the onus of yielding new concessions. But for Moscow, locked in conflict on a world front, the Chinese have become the great antagonists of the West in Asia. And the Chinese Communists in turn have chosen sides in the world war they foresee.

Chiang's Lobby

"In the future, Chinese nationalism may win over Communist subordination to Moscow. Today, China's new rulers remember that to bring about their destruction America delivered $3,000,000,000 worth of supplies to their enemy...Their rank and file has been indoctrinated with hatred of America. And the new government of China will be bitterly anti-American. For that hatred toward a nation which has been committed historically to the independence and unification of China we have our military leaders, our Republican Congress and Chiang's lobby, led by Henry Luce, to thank.

"The State Department, which Republican leaders now berate, has

lately shown rare wisdom in China. It has maintained its legations in Peiping and Tientsin. It has encouraged American businessmen, missionaries and educators to stay on under Communist rule (sic!). It has refused to be stampeded into sending more aid to a hopeless cause...

"We have rejected the use of non-recognition as a diplomatic weapon. And when the Chinese Communists establish a national government we shall have to recognize it. Recognition will mean resumption of full trade relations, acceptance of the Communist delegations at the United Nations, and treatment of the Nationalists as rebels. The major decisions will center around the future of Formosa.

"Formosa, where Chiang suppressed a genuine independence movement with terrible brutality two years ago, is now the scene of a new movement for independence from China. Chiang has transferred his air force and his gold reserve there. He hopes that its airfields and deep-water bases will lead America to take his Formosan regime out of Chinese sovereignty and place it under the protection of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers as part of the Japanese sphere of occupation. The lesson of the last three years is surely that any such action would be a foolhardy gamble that is bound to end once more in failure.

Lesson of China

"Two years ago, in the *New Republic*, Evans Carlson predicted the exact course of events that have taken place in China. Almost all liberals held the same views. In unregenerate conservatism and unreasoning fear, we supported a regime that had no support among its own people. In the name of opposition to Communism we pledged ourselves to a regime that paid lip service to the outward forms of democracy and mocked the basic values that those forms exist to serve. It collapsed in the face of a superior economic and social system, and by identifying democracy with its pretentious greed, we made its inevitable defeat our defeat...

"The lesson of China is that there are narrow limits to the action of any country; that American aid is always marginal; that the regeneration of a people is primarily a test of that people's own strength; that the strength of a people lies in the devotion of its leaders to the practice of democracy day by day; and that if the strength which democracy offers to an embattled people is denied them, no other aid can replace it, and their battle sooner or later is lost."

In a nutshell, the *New Republic* is unhappy. Unhappy about past US support of the Kuomintang, unhappy about the present new People's regime. Perhaps the next batch of mail will indicate what course American liberal publications now want America to pursue in China. In the past, they opposed American aid to the Kuomintang. In the future, if the attitude stated here is representative, they may find less to criticize should the hostile policy toward China outlined in the White Paper be put in force.

The Week's Business

FOLLOWING a week-long rising wave, commodity prices in the local market became stabilized from Thursday, September 1

Various quotations began to decline after Thursday, especially cotton yarn and cloth (which led the price upsurge) under the dumping of supplies by the Shanghai Trading Company and the China Textile Industries, coupled with gradual tightening of the money situation.

21's Twin Horse cotton yarn reached a peak of JMP700,000 per piece on Wednesday, August 31, and, by Saturday, came down to JMP610,000 per piece, although this still represented an increase of 2.3 percent when compared with the previous weekend. Dragon Head sheeting also came down from JMP32,000 per bolt on Wednesday to JMP29,100 per bolt on Saturday, marking an increase of 6.89 percent for the week.

In the rice market, the supply from the producing areas increased by as much as 90.11 percent in comparison with the previous week, an encouraging phenomenon of the intensified interflow of supplies between the urban and rural areas. As demand remained active, the Shanghai Food Company, in order to prevent any drastic increases in the quotations, also supplied large quantities of rice to the market during the week ending September 3, amounting to 36,000 piculs, or an increase of 12 times over the previous week. This heavy selling on the part of the Shanghai Food Company played a very important part in regulating the prices.

Shanghai's money situation during the week under review tightened slightly as a result of the increase of commodity prices and the month-end payment of wages. The curb interest, rate on loans rose from Monday's JMP5.50 per mille per day to around JMP9 per mille during the September 5–7 period.

A Financial Interest Rate Committee was formed by the three local financial guilds of banks, native banks and trust companies on September 5 to decide on daily interest rates for the local banking industry. The rates decided for September 6 were JMP3 per mille per day on deposits, JMP11 per mille per day on loans, and JMP8 per mille per day on inter-bank loans.

With regard to domestic remittance rates, the premium for remittances from Shanghai to Peiping and Tientsin has been reduced. This should encourage the export of industrial products from Shanghai. In view of the smooth interflow of supplies between the various cities, the volume of remittances, both outward and inward, has increased greatly. It is to be noted, however, that the amount of inward remittances exceeded that of outward remittances, reflecting the accumulation of idle capital in Shanghai and explaining the recent price fluctuations.

The amount of remittances handled by the Shanghai Branch of the People's Bank of China recorded substantial increases in August when compared with the previous month, as revealed in the following figures:

Outward Remittances: JMP 10,430,000,000, representing an increase of JMP6,100,000,000 when compared with July.

Number of Outward Remittances: 19,807, marking an increase of 7,382 over July.

Inward Remittances: JMP 16,294,000,000, representing an increase of JMP11,960,000,000 when compared with July.

Number of Inward Remittances: 13,024, marking an increase of 526 over July.

Meanwhile, as more and more goods are being exported from Shanghai through North China, the quotations of export goods registered increases during the week under review, and the foreign exchange rate underwent several revisions. On September 6, the rate for US dollars was raised to JMP2,700 per dollar as against JMP2,400 on September 1. The exchange rate for the pound sterling was also hiked to JMP7,100. Obviously, these revisions will tend to stimulate exports.

Some abnormal phenomena have been registered lately at the Shanghai Clearing House. On August 31, both the amount of the total turnover and the dishonored checks reached a peak for the whole month of August. This showed that the declining credit in the market has also been stimulating price increases. The Chien Kong Native Bank was ordered to suspend business by the Financial Department on August 31 when it failed to balance its accounts at the Clearing House.

Reviewing the market conditions of the past week, it will be seen that the large sums of idle capital on the market still have not found outlets. In order to prevent any further price fluctuations, it will be necessary to seek ways and means to divert the idle capital on the market to proper channels.

Following is a listing of representative commodity prices for the past week:

	Aug. 31 JMP	Sept. 7 JMP
US dollar	2,350	2,700
20's yarn	700,000	665,000
12-lb. cloth	32,000	31,500
Rice	44,000	44,000
Peanut oil	60,500	59,000
Coal briquette	7,000	6,300

NEWS OF THE WEEK

PLA Heads For Amoy, Advances On All Fronts; Taiwan Issue Raised

THIS week's reports indicate that the People's Liberation Army is closing in on the South Fukien ports of Swatow and Amoy. Having captured Chingking, the People's Liberation Army is meeting little resistence as it heads for Amoy, according to a *Wen Hui Pao* report. Joining forces with local guerilla bands, the PLA has launched an offensive against Changchow, a keypoint outside Amoy. With the fall of Lungchuen and Wuhwa in East Kwangtung, Chaoan and Swatow are in a critical position.

From the Central China Front, it is reported that the Kwangtung-Kwangsi column of the People's Liberation Army is now participating in the liberation of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. It is this column that was formed from the guerilla bands in Tungkiang, Kwangtung, which so courageously resisted the Japanese invaders during the War of Resistance.

* * *

Battle of the Northwest

INFORMATION received from the Northwest front indicates that the PLA First Field Army has launched an offensive in the Chinglin mountain regions and that it has already broken the defense line of Kuomintang General Hu Tsung-nan's armies. At the same time it is continuing its southward advance towards Fengshien, Liangtang and Liupa, west of Sian.

When the People's Liberation Army was in the process of liberating Lanchow, Hu Tsung-nan made an attempt to recapture Paochi. Hu's troops reached the outskirts of Paochi, but the PLA started a powerful counteroffensive and occupied the strategic points of Wulintse Pass and Miaoerhliang. On the morning of August 30, the PLA captured Kwanyintang and Tawangshan and pressed forward along the Szechuen-Shensi Highway. On the same evening, two advancing columns of the PLA joined forces at the Tunghochiao Bridge south of Chinglin. Broken by these two movements, the enemy forces retreated in confusion.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the people of South Kansu have organized themselves into groups to wipe out the remnants of Hu Tsung-nan's bandit troops scattered in that part of the province. A group of more than 600 armed people under Yang Shih-chieh attacked remnants of Hu's troops south of the Ya River and annihilated a great proportion of them.

The capture of Lanchow, capital of Kansu province, followed a 400-mile pursuit of the retreating forces of KMT Generals Ma Pu-fang and Ma Hung-kwei. In this non-stop advance, the People's Liberation Army moved in two columns, crossing the 2000-metre high Hwachialing mountains, encountering heavy hailstorms and floods. On the evening of August 25, exactly three months after the liberation of Shanghai, the PLA occupied the much publicized Machiashan defense works, the last supposed bulwark of the Mas.' According to the *Wen Hui Pao*, 23,700 Nationalist troops were killed, wounded or captured in the battle of Lanchow, and war booty included 126 artillery pieces, 56 bazookas, 545 light and heavy machineguns, 6,100 rifles, 3,400 horses, more than 40 trucks, 1,674,300 rounds of ammunition and 11,800 hand-grenades.

In its immense drive into Kansu Province, the People's Liberation Army carried out one of the most extensive pursuing actions that it has ever directed against the Kuomintang forces.

YUNNAN REVOLT

Monitored news from Hongkong states that General Lu Han, Governor of Yunnan, is now in full control of Kunming following his revolt on September 4th. The Kunming revolt is said to have been carried out by eight well-equipped regiments of the Peace Preservation Corps. The loss of Kunming and Yunnan will break vital Kuomintang communications with Chungking and with land and air routes to Burma and India. No official statement has come from General Lu Han as yet, although General Lung Yun, former Governor of Yunnan and cousin of Lu Han, has released the text of an appeal sent to the Yunnan provincial government in mid-August in which he said that the salvation of China from "feudalism and foreign imperialism under the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek regime" lay in the victory of the Liberation forces.

Hunan Consolidation

IT is announced from Changsha that the People's Liberation Army's Hunan Provincial Military Zone was formally established by order of the Military Council of the People's Revolutionary Committee on August 30. General Hsiao Chin-kuang was appointed commander-in-chief of this military zone, with Huang Ke-chen as Political Commissioner, and Chen Min-jen and Han Hsien-chu as Deputy Commanders. Meanwhile, information from Changsha indicated that the Hunan People's Political Committee was enlarged on August 30 and now includes General Chen Chien, former KMT Governor of Hunan, Huang Ke-chen, Hsiao Chin-kuang, Wang Shou-tao, Tsang Shen-chih, Chen Min-jen and Chiu Ngo. General Chen Chien was appointed Chairman of the Committee and Huang Ke-chen was appointed Deputy Chairman.

This Committee has been enlarged from the transitional organization formed immediately before the liberation of Changsha. The inauguration of the enlarged Committee took place on August 29, after approval had been obtained from the Military Council of the Chinese People's Revolution Committee.

Branch military zones under the control of a Hunan Provincial Military Zone have been established and are located in Changsha, Changteh and Yihyang.

* * *

Taiwan and the US

A *New China News Agency* despatch on September 3 said that Zia Sih-hung, Chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Autonomy League, has issued a statement "denouncing American imperialism for its attempt at seizing Taiwan."

Zia said: "I declare on behalf of the 6,700,000 people of Taiwan that I firmly oppose the attempt of the United States to annex Taiwan. The people of Taiwan, who have been enslaved by the Japanese aggressors for 51 years and dominated by the Kuomintang bandits for over four years, will not tolerate any more enslavement by the United States. As the whole mainland of China will be liberated soon, and in view of the

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A TRIAL WILL HIGHLY CONVINCE

fact that Taiwan's liberation is also not far away, the entire people of Taiwan are awaiting their liberation with a joyous heart. The United States attempt to undermine the liberation of Taiwan will prove futile. All designs for seizing Taiwan will be met with the staunch opposition of the Taiwan people."

After recounting the long history of United States interference with the independence of Taiwan beginning in 1847, Mr. Zia pointed out that since the surrender of Japan in the last war, American imperialism has one the one hand colluded with the Kuomintang in securing the naval and air bases of Taiwan and in controlling Taiwan's industries and mines, while on the other hand it has abetted a small number of unruly elements such as Liao Wen-yi in starting the so-called "Taiwan Independence Movement" which is aimed at the colonization of Taiwan. Because both the people of Taiwan and the people of China know full well the intrigues of America, this bogus movement has not yielded the expected results.

Mr. Zia concluded by saying that the people of Taiwan will cooperate with the People's Liberation Army in purging the remnants of the Kuomintang bandits and in eradicating the influence of American imperialism in Taiwan, and will work for the construction of a new people's democratic Taiwan as well as the New China.

* * *

Secret Accounts

THE East China Branch of the People's Bank has promulgated a set of measures requiring private banking institutions in Shanghai to submit a complete record of all their accounts, both open and secret, held before the Liberation. Explaining the terms "open" and "secret," the *Giefang Rhbao* said that because of the financial policy of the Kuomintang regime, private banks in Shanghai were forced to speculate in order to remain in business. For this reason, these banks kept two sets of accounts—one open to examination, and the other secret for their own information.

The East China Branch of the People's Bank, the newspaper continued, fully realized the difficulties that had confronted these banks and, therefore, had promulgated regulations whereby the separate accounts could be amalgamated.

* * *

Germany and Europe

THE question of admitting Germany into the Council of Europe came out in the open this week at the European Assembly meeting in Strasbourg. Harold MacMillan, British Conservative representative, read to the assembly an appeal from Winston Churchill urging that this be done. Earlier, Mr. Churchill had proposed that the Assembly hold a special session in January with German representatives present.

Mr. MacMillan, explaining that he was speaking on behalf of Churchill, said: "It is of the utmost importance to make it plain at the earliest possible moment to all the decent people of Germany—and there are

In Chinese Magazines . . .

World Culture

CHANG Chi-cheng writes in the August 19 *World Culture* commemorating the 4th Anniversary of the Indonesian Declaration of Independence and discussing the history of the struggle for Indonesian independence. His article states:

"Four years ago, on August 17, 1945, the Indonesian people declared their independence and formed the Indonesian Republic. During the four years that followed, American and Dutch imperialism both employed persuasive methods to induce the Government of the Indonesian Republic to sign on more than one occasion agreements humiliating to the interests of the people. And in the midst of these concessions and compromises, the territorial possessions of the Republic shrank day by day until they have been practically entirely lost.

"As a result, the experience of the last four years has taught the Indonesians that real national liberation will only be achieved through their determined struggle. . . . Unfortunately, Soekarno, Hatta, and the like do not think in such a vein. They fear the people more than they do the imperialists. They are thus prepared to surrender and bend their knees before the imperialists, in order to maintain their position as puppet rulers. . . ."

The article continues: "Through the mediation of the United Nations Commission on Indonesia controlled by American imperialism, Indonesian-Dutch negotiations were held in Batavia, where the so-called "Basic Agreement" was reached on May 7, 1949. . . Once again Sockarno and Hatta, these rebels of the Indonesian people's cause, pulled through a deal which betrayed the interests of their people. Under the humiliating agreement they concluded, the Republic, established four years ago with a total area of 735,268 square kilometers, has shrunk to puppet size with a total area of 40 square kilometers. . . It must be further pointed out that, from the viewpoint of American imperialism, the so-called 'support for nationalism' implies the fostering of the higher strata of the peoples of Southeast Asia in opposition to the suzerain powers, such as Britain and the Netherlands. American imperialism is planning the exploitation of Hatta and company to disintegrate the anti-imperialist front in Indonesia, and to use them as tools to enable American imperialism to replace the Dutch."

Continuing, the article notes: "According to recent reports, there has already been established in Indonesia a new and nation-wide united underground government, under the leadership of the Communist Party. The struggle for liberation launched by the people of Indonesia against the American and Dutch imperialists is gradually being developed into a political, economic and military resistance movement on a national basis. The forces of this resistance are not only limited to activities in the mountains and forests. In the whole area of the country, in the cities and towns, in the rural areas, in the factories and plantations, the forces are evident everywhere."

* * *

Outlook

WRITING in the *Outlook*, August 27, 1949, Wu Chao-hsi describes a "reign of terror on Chusan archipelago." The writer explains how Tang En-po came in the wake of Chiang Kai-shek's visit to the islands; how, following the liberation of Ningpo, Ting Shih-pan, the bogus Governor of Kiangsu, pushed Tang out; and, how Chou Yen, the bogus Governor of Chekiang, appeared later and pushed out Ting. The article continues:

"Meanwhile, the remnant vessels of the bandit navy arrived at Chusan one after another. With the navy entrenched in the area, the bandit army was denied access to the islands. The bandits already entrenched there realized fully that the place was too small to accommodate everybody who would come. The Army troops were forced to roam on the high seas, thereby swelling the ranks of pirates in local waters.

"While the vanquished troops of Tang were confronted with their sorry fate, the bandit troops coming over from Ningpo had better luck, armed as they were with the express orders of Chiang to proceed to Chusan to cooperate with the marines. They had their way and succeeded in forcing a landing.

"With the arrival of these bandits, the ranks of the bogus troops were swollen, and a reign of terror began for the local peasantry. Levies of various kinds and by various authorities were forced on a people who had already been exploited to the limit of exhaustion. There was no more food for the common people who lived as best they could on miscellaneous cereals and fish. When fuel supplies were running out, the bandits began to lay hands on the doors, windows and bedsteads of the inhabitants. Tax stations were created all over the islands and the slightest delay in meeting the demands of the outlaws meant trouble. The dark ages have certainly returned for the people of Chusan."

What Chinese Papers Say...

TAIWAN figured prominently in Chinese press comment during the week. Papers discussed the approaching liberation of the island and declared that China's authority over it cannot be questioned.

* * *

Chinese Territory

The *Ta Kung Pao* maintained that it is "untenable" to say that Taiwan's status is undecided, on the basis of both the Potsdam and Cairo declarations. "The Potsdam Declaration is legally binding on all nations," the paper said. "The said declaration clearly stipulates the limits of Japan's territorial possessions. On the basis of the Cairo Declaration, Manchuria, Taiwan and the Pescadores must be restored to China. Thus, if one should say that Taiwan's status is not yet decided, it will be tantamount to a repudiation of the Potsdam Declaration. Not only will Korea, the Ryukyus, and Sakhalin become issues in dispute, but the occupation of Japan by the United States forces and the control of Japan by the Allies will themselves constitute issues in dispute."

Turning to the question of liberating Taiwan, the paper declared that "If only a part of the Liberation Army effects a successful landing at Taiwan, Chiang's bandit troops will disintegrate. By that time, the enemy troops will find themselves caught with no possible way of escape, and they will surrender en masse. Are we in the position to effect a successful landing on Taiwan in the face of the enemy? Surely we are. A problem is always accompanied by its solution. Cheng Cheng-kung (Koxinga) landed at Anping and defeated the Dutch fleet. Shih Lang brought his Manchu troops to land at the Pescadores and subsequently attacked and occupied Taiwan then held by Cheng Shuang. Neither of these two successful attackers was in possession of a modern navy. It is impossible for Taiwan, standing alone, to resist the whole of China."

Although the people of Taiwan hate the Kuomintang, the paper continued, they are not strong enough liberate themselves. "Proof of this," it said, "is furnished in the failures of the numerous revolutionary movements staged by the people of Taiwan during the Manchu dynasty, and the lack of successful consummation of the resistance movements against the Japanese. . .

"There is no question about the hatred of the people of Taiwan for the rule of the Kuomintang. There is also no question about the Taiwan people's determination to refuse to be made slaves of American imperialism, to allow the island to be degraded again to a colony. But they still have suspicions as to whether the Communist Party is really as good as claimed and whether or not the Liberation Army will reach Taiwan. To remove their suspicions, therefore, we must get to Taiwan."

As for the point that the people of Taiwan are "anti-outsiders," the paper said, this is a mistaken one. "The people of Taiwan are the people of Fukien and the people of Kwangtung. . . . With the exception of a very small number of the Kao Shan tribesmen, there is no racial issue in Taiwan."

As proof that the Taiwanese are patriotic Chinese, the paper recalled that "when the Kuomintang took over Taiwan and declared the island to be restored to China, the inhabitants of Taiwan performed sacrificial rites to their ancestors and recited the famous lines from the poem of Lu Fang-weng, the patriotic poet of the Sung dynasty, written to his son:

"When our warriors loyal to their blood,
Return North to restore the empire,
Be sure, in your offer of sacrifices,
To import the glad news to your sire."

However, the paper admitted that there was a certain amount of provincialism on the island, which it said was mainly "a will to resist alien rule." "Japanese imperialism," it explained "was primarily responsible for the birth of this spirit of resistance, and the colonial policy pursued by the Kuomintang in its rule of Taiwan must share the responsibility. It is a fact that we and the Taiwan people have become somewhat out of touch with each other. But basically this should give rise to no problem. . . ."

The *Ta Kung Pao* concluded that the KMT on Taiwan is ripe to be overthrown. "The foundations of Chen Cheng's rule in Taiwan are very shaky, very superficial," the paper said. "The economic situation is fraught with difficulties, and the people are living in great suffering. The troops are unreliable, and the people are looking forward to a change. At the moment, the Kuomintang is in a very weak position on Taiwan, and this is the time when it can be annihilated with the greatest ease."

* * *

The *Wen Hui Pao* wondered why the question of Taiwan's status was not raised before this time and why it was not discussed until the island was on the verge of being liberated. "The Cairo Declaration specifically stipulated that Taiwan should be restored to China," the paper said, "while the Chiang bandits have long occupied Taiwan and have been issuing orders over there. Why did American imperialism fail to protest at that time, while bringing up the issue at a time when the Chiang bandits are losing ground?"

many millions of them—that there is an honorable future open to Germany in working together with the peoples of Western Europe in partnership and peace."

However, an amendment calling for a special session of the Assembly this winter to deal with the question of new members was withdrawn. Georges Bidault, the former French foreign minister, asked the Assembly to reject this amendment and reminded his listeners that the question of admission of new members was, under the charter of the Council, a matter for the foreign ministers to decide.

Another French delegate, Andre Philip, a Socialist, warned that Germany might find a new Hitler and declared: "It is quite certain that over there a rebirth of certain nationalist movements is taking place."

However, Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium, president of the Assembly, has stated that it is his personal view that Germany will be taking part in the Council of Europe before long.

* * *

Robeson Concert

PAUL Robeson, the noted American singer, has been having difficulty presenting concerts in the United States lately because of his progressive views. On August 27, he had to cancel an appearance at Peekskill, New York, because of a three hour riot outside a picnic grove where he was to sing. Again, on September 5, he was scheduled to sing. This time, the concert was held, but it was followed by disorders in which dozens of persons were reported to have been injured. Stones and other missiles were thrown at cars and busses carrying concert-goers home from the concert. It was estimated that 10,000 people attended the function.

LETTERS

(Continued from page 15)

harmony and co-operation with the Soviet Union and all the new democracies or you will be led by your people into "one world." It will avail you nothing to think or judge Russia today by thinking of the Tzarist regime. The dynamic view of the universe will last longer than the static view.

CHANG PEI-LIN.

Shanghai
August 30, 1949.

Language Study

To The Editor:

In past days, very few Chinese people studied foreign languages with the correct idea. They studied them to meet foreigners in order to become compradores or to render service to the bureaucrats of this country and the foreign imperialists so that they might become rich and influential.

Some people, now, seeing that the situation has changed, hold that to study foreign languages, especially English, is no longer useful in China. This is wrong. Foreign languages are still as much or more needed than before. However, a new attitude must be taken. We study them because they can be a kind of weapon by which we may hit down the now dying but still fierce imperialism, and a medium we may use to enable an interflow of culture and constructive experiences with foreign countries.

HINSON YEH.

Peiping
August 20, 1949.

CrowingAnd Barking

To The Editor:

In describing his antique socialist community, Mr. Laotze wrote: "Crowing and barking may be heard from neighboring villages, yet, the inhabitants of these can never communicate with each other until death." Many hundreds of years have passed and all the natural obstacles between peoples have been overcome. A mass of proletarian revolutions spread over the whole world. Religion, race, custom, nationality can no longer estrange us. Proletarians throughout the world victoriously shake hands. Is not the complication of languages most inconvenient and a waste of energy and time?

Esperanto is a language for all peoples. Recently an Esperanto Institute has been set up here and a teaching service in Esperanto will be broadcast. All Esperantists, I should hope, will do their best to carry out Esperanto co-ordinating with Chairman Mao's New Democracy. In this way we can help towards bringing about a world socialist community.

TANG HSIA SHENG.

Shanghai
August 22, 1949.

Citizens' Duty

To The Editor:

Our country is now on the way to new democracy. Our leader, Mr. Mao Tze-tung, wants to see all people treated on the same footing because they are the masters of China. He believes that the state belongs to all its citizens and that it is their responsibility to work in the interests of the country.

Now we can see the duty of citizens. Oh, it is so great! First of all, we must recognize our duty clearly. We are the masters of China so everyone must have a sense of responsibility toward his country. Everything that belongs to the state also belongs to its citizens. Everybody must trust himself and believe that he can convert China into a good country, and every citizen must do his best to make China progress. That is the kind of citizen to be trained in the new China.

ESSIE CHI.

Shanghai,
August 31, 1949.

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The Review's English Lesson XCVI

The Definite Article "The"

THE articles, especially the so-called definite article "the," have been discussed before in these English Lessons, but their proper use seems to present so many difficulties that it may be worth while to review their meaning and best use. The article "the" is one of those little things in English, necessary, yet, if used too often or in the wrong place, annoying to the reader. Superfluous use of "the" makes extra words and extra work, and contributes nothing to the sense. In writing or speaking English, one of the basic rules for effective expression is to use as few words as possible to express one's meaning—and those words should be the most effective ones possible. "The" is no exception to this rule; use it correctly and sparingly and your writing will improve.

The general rule concerning "the" is that it is used with nouns with the sense of definiteness, individuality, nearness, particularity. Nouns without an article usually refer to general groups, classes, abstract ideas, etc. "A" or "an" also give the sense of each or every to a noun, but the difference between "a book" and "the book," for example, is that the former, while referring to one book, is indefinite; it means any book at all, or anything resembling a book. "The book," on the other hand, points out a particular, individual, definite book. Which definite book it is depends upon the context, or what has gone before the phrase, or what comes after it. Thus, one might say, "Get the book on the table;" which has meaning only if there is but one book on the table. Which book? The one on the table. It can be one certain book and no other.

No article is used where "books in general" is meant. "He is always buying books," we say of someone. We may not know what sort of books he buys, or if we know we're not interested in saying it. We want to point out simply that he is often seen in bookstores, buying many separate examples of the class or kind of things called "books." Again, we might say, "Owing to the blockade, ships have been unable to call at Shanghai." Not "the ships," because they are not otherwise identified; they are just any ships, ships-in-general. "The" is used, however, if we say something else about these ships: for example, "The ships which were prevented from calling at Shanghai have been diverted to Hongkong." Now the ships are identified; they are no longer ships-in-general or any and all possible ships; they are only those ships which originally sailed for Shanghai but couldn't get through the blockade, and thereupon sailed for Hongkong instead.

* * *

LET us use some examples from translations that have recently appeared:

The commodity prices ruled firm . . . : since "commodity prices" is not related to any specific prices of specific commodities, but means commodity prices in general, it would be better to omit "the" and save a word.

. . . with the exception of foodstuffs . . . the other quotations such as textile goods all registered declines: Here, "the other quotations," while possibly referring to a certain number of definite quotations, does not actually refer to specific quotations in the text; therefore, apparently referring to all quotations (except foodstuffs), "the" could be omitted again. If the sentence had run something like, ". . . the quotations for textiles, edible oil and coal briquettes all registered declines," these are definite, specific quotations, and "the" may be used. But even here it is not necessary. It adds nothing to the sense, and it is perfectly clear and proper to say, ". . . textile, edible oil and coal briquette quotations all declined." In this way, the nouns textile, etc., are used as adjectives, and the word "quotations," which did the declining, is right next to the verb.

. . . the strength of the state-operated enterprises, which are well capable of controlling the price fluctuations: "Price fluctuations" is a very vague and general term, and should be used without "the."

". . . the cotton yarn and cloth quotations climbed steadily. . . ." Here we can carry further the reasoning used above, in the other "quotations" example. We said "the" might be used if specific quotations were indicated, but that it is not necessary. Why is this? Because, as in the present example, even though the quotations referred to are those within a certain period of time (the past week), "quotations" is itself a rather vague and general term, a process of price increases or decreases over a period of time; so "the" is rather out of place. It is perfectly clear to say, "during the past week, cotton yarn and cloth quotations climbed steadily."

Similarly with the sentence beginning, **The price rises during the past week led by cotton and cloth . . . :** "price rises" is a rather loose, general term; one could properly omit "the": "Price rises during the past week, led by cotton and cloth. . . ."

The Dragon Head Sheeting also came down. . . The meaning here is, the quotations, or price, of Dragon Head Sheeting declined. Since "price of," or "quotations of" is omitted, it is customary to omit "the" also. "Dragon Head Sheeting fell in price." The meaning is, not any particular bolt of Dragon Head Sheeting, but the (price of) the product in general.

One way to avoid excessive use of "the" is to use the possessive form of nouns as adjectives, rather then "of the (noun)" phrase. Thus, "the interests of the people" is more simply "the people's interests."

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